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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

This paper gives your complete coverage of all local happenings. If you want to read about your friends, your neighbors, read The Nugget.

Vol. 18, No. 2. The County Seat Paper NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA The Gold Center THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1944

Thinking Out Loud

Mining Lining For the Furnaces Of Victory

By EDW. C. UREN

Editor's Note: The following article is taken from the December issue of the magazine "Em Kayan" issued by the Morrison Knudsen contracting firm of Boise, Idaho, whose huge operations carry them from the Alaska Highway to building railroads in Brazil. One small part of their field is keeping the tracks of the Southern Pacific over the hill in condition. In this work several local men are taking a part by commuting between here and Colfax, which is now headquarters for this work.

In west central Nevada, some thirty miles from the south end of Walker Lake, M-K is mining the world's only known deposit of brucite, under a contract with Basic Refractories, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Brucite is a little known mineral named for a New York mineralogist, A. Bruce, presumably its first scientific discoverer. It is a native magnesium hydroxide, which is calcined and used for its great heat resistance to line the open hearth furnaces for steel mills.

And Gabbs, Nevada, has taken its place among the mining towns of a historic mining state. Driving across the broad, barren and untilled stretches of the Nevada desert you wonder what could possibly be the salvation of these desolate waste lands. But entering the little railroad village of Luning, you see the gondolas on sidings being loaded with whitish substances from chutes, conveyors and dump trucks. Gabbs is 32 miles away, up a good mountain road. Surprising it is to find a community of perhaps 1300 souls in recently built but comfortable homes. A half mile higher up on the mountain slope is a huge plant building owned by Basic Magnesium, which processes other minerals mined in the neighborhood to yield the final product for its parent magnesium plant at Las Vegas. Near by, the Sierra Magnesite Co., half owned by Permanente is extracting magnesite ore for the Permanente magnesium plant in California.

But the production of brucite is not to be confused with these others, although the minerals involved are related in various degrees. The M.K production is a selective type of earth moving—a high-grading operation, selecting the work location so as to produce pure brucite in a ratio of not less than 1 to 3 of other minerals. This operation starts with diamond drilling for samples. Excavation then follows the assay reports of the richest parts of the broad mineral vein. The ore is loaded on dump trucks and delivered to a nearby crusher.

Here M.Ks' work stops, but the ore goes on. Basic Refractories own crusher dumps it into a double ore bin of 250 ton capacity each, from which it is trucked to Luning in 30 ton dump trucks and loaded for shipment to the company's plant at Maple Grove, Ohio. There it is calcined in ten rotary kilns, producing magnesium oxide as a refractory for steel companies in all parts of the country.

An impressive sight is this open pit mining operation, with a mountain side laid back into benches that look like a giant's white stairs when viewed from across canyon. On the first wide bench three diamond drills are chattering away on one side, while on the other a bull dozer is pushing pay dirt, which has been loosened by blasting, over a cliff. A hundred feet below, a big Northwest shovel picks it up and loads it into the trucks.

In addition to the high grade ore, M-K also selects the second grade and stocks it for future shipment. About 30,000 tons monthly are being excavated and 6600 tons of high grade ore are being shipped.

Basic Refractories has been working the deposit since 1936 and total production has been about a quarter of a million tons. However they have other mineral claims in this neighborhood in which 62 variously owned mining claims of 20 acres each exist, within gunshot of one another. All were discovered by two prospectors named Albert Brown and Harry Springer. A few hundred feet away another prospector found a small, but rich deposit of tungsten—a mysterious "pocket" that yielded two carloads valued at $60,000, and petered out. Eastern tungsten interests bought the claim and prospected further, but no more ore was found, so they leased the claim to the Sierra Magnesite Co. Magnesite is plentiful throughout the area, and dolomite, another magnesium mineral, is abundant but less valuable.

In charge of the project for Basic Refractories is Charles A. Schwab, a tall, cleancut engineer and geologist who has been here since 1939. Their company formerly owned the controlling interest in Basic Magnesium, which has the big plant nearby, but recently sold it to the Anaconda Copper Company.

Back in Civil War days Nevada mines produced the monetary metals that helped the nation stave off financial collapse. Now those barren looking hills are yielding industrial metals that will help both to win this war and to rebuild the world.

ROTARY HEARS OF INFILTRATION OF JAPS IN JAVA

Lieut. A. A. Dreher of the Royal Nederlands Flying Force, a visitor in Grass Valley, the guest sueaker at Monday's meeting of the Grass Valley Rotary Club, described the infiltration of the Japanese on the island of Java beginning in 1932.

Dreher, formerly in the textile business in Batavia, maintained his own air plane long before the war, and when the invasion took place was able to fly his family to safety.

The Japanese, owing to restriction splaced on trading, were never able to compete with Chinese business men who were long established in the Dutch East Indies, but they did enter a number of small service businesses such as barber shops. In fact, when the invasion came, the head barber in a small Japanese shop, stepped into the uniform of a lieutenant colonel and helped take over.

Lieut. Dreher said that the Dutch air force in the first battle with the Japanese invading air men, lost 75 per cent of their planes and personnel.

BURTON TUEL IS HELD TO ANSWER FOR BURGLARY

Burton Tuel, arrested Monday night on a charge of stealing approximately $300 worth of auto tools, in his preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Charles Morehouse yesterday, was held to answer on a charge of burglary.

District Attorney Ward Sheldon stated that evidence introduced indicated that Tuel had broken into the Studebaker Garage in Hills Flat in order to make off with the mechanic's tools.

The complaint against Tuel was brought by Jack Hale, foreman of the Santa Cruz Grading Company. Hale said that he suspected Tuel of stealing not only tools but gas from the company's trucks. The company is engaged in a grading job near Hillcrest on the Tahoe Ukiah highway.

The missing tools were found when a search of Tuel's cabin at Willow Tree Auto Court was made by sheriff's deputies. Along with them were found tools, later inedtified as belonging to the Studebaker Garage, and others belonging to George Dwyer of San Francisco, stolen a month ago near Camp Beale.

DRUNK FINED $50

Herbert Kane pleaded guilty in the court of Justice of the Peace George Gildersleeve to being drunk on the highway. He was fined $50

SUGAR RATIONS UNCHANGED

Sugar rations for consumers will remain the same for another two and a half months, the OPA has announced. Sugar stamp Number 30 in War Ration Book Four becomes valid on January 16, and it is good for buying five pounds of sugar through the end of March. Sugar stamp 29 expires on January 15.

Sugar rations of institutions remain the same as at present, and industrial users have returned to the former allowance of 80 per cent of their 1941 base since the expiration of the holiday bonus period.

Ray sugar from the Carribean must be allocated to provide industrial alcohol used in the manufacture of munitions in order that the grains formerly used can go for foods. At the same time exports to the army and lend-lease are increasing.

DR. W. G. THOMAS IS SUMMONED IN GRASS VALLEY

Dr. Walter G. Thomas, aged 78 years, passed away in Grass Valley last evening in a local hospital. Dr. Thomas was for many years a dentist in Grass Valley, prominent in civic affairs and for 40 years had been a member of the Elks Lodge, Grass Valley, at one time occupying the post of exalted ruler. The doctor suffered from a heart malady.

He leaves a wife, Mrs. Marie Thomas and a daughter, Mrs. Harold Hartung both of Grass Valley, sons, Lambert Thomas of Nevada City, Everett Thomas of San Francisco and Leonard G. Thomas of Nevada, and Mrs. Faye Walmsley of La Jolla, Southern California.

Funeral arrangements are in charge of Holmes Funeral Home, Grass Valley.

GRASS VALLEY P. O. HITS NEW PEAK IN 1943

Postmaster Roy L. Terrell reports that postal receipts in the Grass Valley post office reached an all time high in 1943. Revenue was $49,933.87, as compared with $47,576.31 for 1942. The rating of the post office continues as first class, a rating it won in 1938 and which it has never lost.

The receipts have to do almost solely with postage stamps, but that according to the postmaster, tells only part of the story. In the last year, Terrell says, the post office has sold $1,000,000 approximately of war bonds, automobile stamps, stamps used in recording deeds, money orders, and other securities, which have no effect on the post office rating but do indicate a healthy growing, and in war time, a patriotic community.

ALL AMERICANS SHOULD KNOW THESE TRUTHS

Ten Points—They cost so little. They are worth so much.

1 You cannot bring prosperity by discouraging thrift.

2 You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

3 You cannot help small men by tearing down big men.

4 You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.

5 You cannot lift the wage-earner by pulling down the wage-payer.

6 You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.

7 You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred.

8 You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.

9 You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's intiative and independence.

10 You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.—Land O'Lakes News.

GOVE CELIO, JR. IS LIEUT. COL. IN ARMY AIR CORPS

Gove Celio has just received a message from his son Gove Celio, Jr., now in England in the 8th U. S. Army Air Corps, stating that he has been promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Young Celio graduated from the Nevada City High School in 1933, studied at San Jose State College and 4 years ago entered training in the U. S. Army Air Force. He received his wings from the Kelly Airfield in Teaxas, was given further training in Glorida and through the Carribean region ,and for the past year has been in British Isles.

His father believes he has been flying a fortress, in the attacks on Central Europe, but he has no confirmation of this, except that since he has been in England he has been rapidly advanced in rank.

TRUCKEE AREA RAINFALL FAR BELOW NORMAL

Total precipitation for the period September 1 to December 31, at Truckee was only three and sixtenths inches or four and one half inches below normal for that period, reports District Rauger H. I. Snider of the Tahoe National Forest.

One and seventy three hundredths inches of moisture fell in December mostly in the form of snow, while the normal for December is three and eighty-eight hundredths inches.

With the ground in this area frozen on an average of five inches deep, heavy run off might occur if rain should fall in January before any thawing weather prevailed. If heavy snows occur the ground would thaw to a certain extent under the snow, especially in timbered or heavily brush covered areas. This would aid in preserving future winter moisture for the underground supply when snows begin to melt.

While Truckee has only about six inches of snow, it has remained sufficiently cold to preserve it and winter sports enthusiasts, especially children, have enjoyed sled coasting and skiing on smooth hillsides and roads not being user much by cars.

MILLION SERVICE MEN RETURN TO AIRCRAFT JOBS

That the soldier's dream of getting back his old job—or a better one—is already coming true is evidenced by the aircraft manufacturing industry which has employed some one million discharged service men since Pearl Harbor.

These veterans, according to an OWI report, have become "a real factor' in reducing the manpower shortage. Other workers in the plants are "proud to have the veterans working alongside them" and the ex-service me nthemselves get a real "lift" from being able to hold down a job despite their disabilities.

In connection with rehabilitation, the National Association of Manufacturers, which recently urged its members to re-employ disabled veterans, has drawn up a program outlining as an important aspect of the problem that the handicapped veterans must not be allowed to feel as if they were "objects of charity."

The association maintained that industry's experience in job training through a breakdown of complex operations into simple ones could be enlarged to aid in the training of war veterans, and finally, that society should care for those disabled veterans handicapped so severely that they cannot find a place to work within industry.

Among the major companies hiring hundreds of discharged service men are North American Aviation, Inc., Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation; and Douglas Aircraft Company. One company has announced that henceforth it will fill all its vacancies with returned veterans.

Three Christmas Tree Cutters To Be Arraigned

James Darcy, L. A. Brown and Sidney Broome charged by William French, law enforcement officer of the Tahoe National Forest, with illegal Christmas tree cutting, are scheduled to appear before Justice of the Peace George Gildersleeve on January 12th.

The three were arrested on December 20th. They had appeared in Tahoe National Forest offices here and had gotten contracts for cutting trees but had never completed them. They were arrested after cutting 400 trees in the Quaker Hill district eight miles east of Nevada City. Darcy lives in Palo Alto, the other two in San Francisco.

Personal Property Of Suicide Is Sold

CAMPTONVILLE, January 6.—A public auction sale, the first held here in many years, took place here when Justice of the Peace Cleveland, acting for the public administrator of Yuba County, sold to the highest bidder the personal property of Stanley J. Lazovski who recently hanged himself alongside the road near Camptonville.

The property consisted of a 1929 Ford roadster, a woodshed, a used trailer house, mining and garden tools and a small amount of clothing. Every article was sold and total receipts were $284. This amount will be turned into the estate of the deceased.

Clarence Gassaway Heads Soil Conservation Board

Directors of the Nevada County Soil Conservation District met Tuesday in the Nevada Irrigation District Building and organized. Clarence Gassaway was chosen chairman of the board, and Kenric Rolph, secretary.

The board spent most of its session in considering a plan and program for the gradual improvement of pasturage, tillage, and building up of soil values. William Mayhoffer assistant soil conservationist, of the Department of Agriculture, to whose aid the formation of the district is in large part is due, assisted board in preparing its program.

Directors chosen in December to serve this year, are Lewis Sleeman, Edward M. Carse, Kenric Rolph, Clarence Gassaway, and Clarence Cunningham.

Bank of America Profits Now $3,498,153

Substantial increases in total resources, deposits and investments, as well as enhanced capital funds and an increase in surplus account, featured a record year of growth for Bank of America. This is reflected in the bank's statement of condition at the close of business December 31, 1943.

On December 15, surplus account was increased from $62,000,000 to $75,000,000 by the transfer of $13,000,000 from undivided profits account. As a result the bank's lending capacity is augmented in line with its increased volume of war production loans.

Total resources, the statement shows, were $3,697,913,000, an increase of $926,223,000 over a year ago.

Deposits totalled $3,498,153,000, a gain of $912,013,000 during the year.

While loans and discounts outstanding at the year end, which aggregated $810,661,000, decreased $29,809,000, investments in securities, amounting to $2,095,433,000, increased $829,684,000 over the previous year end. Large purchases of U. S. government securities accounted for approximately 97 per cent of this increase and brought the bank's total investment in these securities to $1,844,554,000.

Earnings for the year after operating expenses and accruals for taxes were $30,167,000. From this total. $5,801,000 was reserved for depreciation of bank premises and amortization of bond premiums, and $3,861,000 was set up in reserves and applied to the absorption of losses and the revalution of assets.

After payment of $10,412,000 in dividends at the annual rate of $2.40 per share on the common stock and $2 per share on the preffered stock, and after a profit sharing bonus of $1,328,000 to employees, capital funds were increased from earnings for the year by $8,765,000.

AMADOR MINERS WILL BE HOST TO MINING COUNCIL

The Amador Strategic Mineral Committee, headed by Louis Spinetti of Jackson, will be host to the Western Mining Council at its regular monthly meeting, which will be held at Native Sons Hall, Jackson, Friday evening, January 14th, beginning at 7:30. Spinetti's committee has made some research in reference to the use of Ione clay for its aluminum content and finds that it is not only high grade, but that it has been pronounced by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the most extensive deposit in the west.

According to a U. S. Bureau report made in 1925, now found in the bureau's bulletin No. 267, Ione nonplastic clay contains 39.70 per cent alumina, silica content running 49.70 per cent. Recent drillings by a U. S. Bureau crew under Spangler Hicker, head of the San Francisco regional office, tested 50 million cubic yards of the clay. At 118 feet deep the drills were still in high grade clay. The council is looking forward to the utilization of California clays in the aluminum plant at Riverbank, California, now shipping in raw materials from Arkansas and Alabama. It would be necessary to install a local plant to recover the alumina from the clay before it could be used at Riverbank.

Capt. John D. Hubbard, the governor's appointee in the matter of iron surveys, will be on hand to meet owners of deposits and to make arrangements for an investigation of the county's deposits. As yet the state has not put Hubbard on a salary nor has Governor Warren appointed the state mining board. The council is expected to take action in reference to these matters.

At the Yreka meeting the council delayed action on Congressman Maurice J. Sullivan's bill to exempt mining and oil securities from the supervision and licensing authority of the SEC and since has received Sullivan's argument in favor of the measure. Final action will be taken.

George McDow, Jr., secretary of the council's affiliate, Lassen Rocks and Mineral Society, has asked for the March meeting in Susanville. The application for membership of a Santa Barbara County chapter also will be considered. Secretary-Treasurer Paul Claiborne announces the addition of 121 new members in December and an appropriation of $250 by the Siskiyou County board of supervisors. He will make a financial report. President J. P. Hall will preside.

DRASTIC CUT IN GASOLINE LOOMS

Gilbert McNeil, district mileage rationing representative of the OPA today reminded gasoline distributors and retailers in the Yuba-Sutter area of a meeting with rationing officials at the Yuba Junior College on Friday, January 7 at 8 p. m.

Gasoline dealers in and near Marysville, Yuba City, Lincoln, Grass Valley, Colfax, Nevada City, Colusa, Live Oonk and Arbuckle and vicinity are being asked to meet at this time to discuss stringent measures, aimed at stamping out the black market in gasoline. Problems and procedures that will vitally affect the future of every gasoline dealer will be presented, according to McNeil.

"With greater cooperation from both motorists and dealers, we hope to drop consumption enough that no further coupon cut will be necessary and that everyone can continue to receive a fair share of the available gasoline," McNeil added.

At the same time he disclosed that the civilian quota for the western states has been cut another 1000 barrels a day by the petroleum administration for war.

W. S. C. S. ELECTS OFFICERS

The Women's Society of Christian Service has re-elected virtually the same officers as served last year. The officers are June Lang, president; Alma McAllister, vice president; Luella Cosper, secretary; Alice Mitchell, treasurer; and June Engle, corresponding secretary.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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One Month ..... 30 cents

THE WAR MUST STILL BE WON

During the next hundred days, we face the most desperate and probably the most costly fight in our history as a nation. A fight to invade the most heavily fortified coast in the world—a fight in which American boys will carry the brunt of the battle and undoubtedly suffer such casualties that a half a million American homes may be in mourning before it is done.

Bataan and Guadalcanal, Attu and Salerno, Tarawa and even that day of infamy and infamy at Pearl Harbor will rank as only minor engagements, compared to the furious and deadly encounter that confronts us when General Eisenhower gives the signal and the invasion of France begins.

No words can possibly portray what our fighting men will go through during this climactic struggle to conquer Hitler's fortress—and the failure of the invasion attempt, apart from the tragic loss of life which it would entail, might well cost us the war. That our military leaders know, and even though they are confident of victory, they know, too, the risks involved—and the hearbreaking price we must pay. But we wonder, do the American people know?

Our war production, to be sure, has hit a peak; we have the tanks and the planes and the ships now. And if we don't falter in keeping up that production, and in keeping it rolling to our fighting fronts, our men will have the best equipment that a great industrial nation can give them. But we have only begun to fight; we still have the war to win—and when we see a constantly mounting outbreak of strikes in our key industries, with squabbles over hours and wages and other squabbles over who will get how much during 1944, we wonder if the American people are conscious of the fearful ordeal ahead of them.

It isn't pleasant to write such an editorial, but we still have a long, horrible Gethsemane before us—and we think it's time we faced it, and put aside selfish, petty squabbling for the duration, so that we won't be too unworthy and too ashamed when we look into the faces of the maimed and the dying.

DEALING WITH SWINDLERS

Boom times, with wages high and money flowing freely, inevitably bring racketeers and grafters following closely the wake of prosperity. It makes no difference to them if the prosperity is a false one created by ghastly, world-wide war, or a healthier upswing in men's fortunes.

Petty swindlers have been abroad in California since war industry payrolls began to climb two years ago, and a new influx of bigger operators is due in rural communities, according to indications.

Eastern racketeers whose records are known and whose tactics are smooth as those of a professional gambled with an extra ace, are head west to clip their bit of golden fleece from the too unwary, law officers report.

Probably the least unsavory type of swindler now operating widely, offers to sell information allegedly heard over the shortwave radio concerning loved ones in enemy prison camps. Bilking workers out of hard earned pay on war jobs is base enough, but capitalizing on the worry and grief of soldiers' families is contemptible. Such information offered at a price, invariably is not worth the price, for it can be had free through the agencies of the Red Cross, organized and financed for that purpose. This is one racket of disruptive and demoralizing effect, playing directly into the enemy's hands.

There is little good in philosophizing over the quirk in some men's nature which permits them to take unfair advantage of their fellows in time of stress and difficulty. Man's inhumanity to man is as irrevocable on the one hand, perhaps, as man's gracious benevolence on the other.

When one comes face to face with a racket these days, there are just two things to be done — both practical and patriotic. One: Report the circumstance immediately to the police. Two: Nullify any temptation to invest in unknown propositions by putting all extra and unneeded cash into government war bonds.

UNSUNG ARMY

There's an unsung army in the U. S. A. of gallant men and women, who wear neither the G. I. garb of the armed forces, nor the work clothes of war plants; who boast no campaign ribbons, get no over-time and make no headlines—the "lost battalions" of Uncle Sam's all-but-forgotten white collar army.

There are 15,000,000 in this vast, vital army—15,000,000 men and women in the professions, in the arts and sciences, in offices and small stores, caught in the No Man's Land of soaring living costs and fixed incomes, but still battling quietly, if a bit grimly, to keep up their end in the battle for freedom.

Last week, congress discovered them, when reports filtered in that thousands in this unsung, uncomplaining army were threatened with 'impaired health and security.' Actually many have been disabled—either physically or economically—and the majority have managed to survive only at great personal sacrifice. But reports also show that they are still buying war bonds; still working long hours, with few holidays, in their over-loaded jobs and professions — and that very few, indeed, have had any wage boost since Pearl Harbor, or have much chance of getting one.

We have little hope that congress either will or can do anything to fatten the paychecks of the army whose emblem is the frayed white collar. Because they are mostly rugged individualists and unorganized; they have no lobby at Washington, nor no bargaining agent at home. But when congress is considering letting down the barriers to wage boosts for other more militant groups, it might well think of them. For every wage increase granted every other group increases the strain on this forgotten group, and reduces the buying power of their pre-war incomes. And every man enjoying boom war earnings might well think of them—before he asks for more.

HISTORICAL SIDELIGHTS

OAKLAND

Oakland, named for the grove of liveoaks in which its first houses stood, was originally part of the 46,800 acre Rancho San Antonio, given by Spain in 1850 to Cavalry Sergeant Luis Maria Peralta, who there after was known as Don Luis.

In 1842 Peralta divided his vast holdings among his four sons. From one of these, Antonio, Moses Chase and three brothers named Patten leased 460 acres in 1850. Chase farmed, the Pattens built a lumber mill, and soon about 400 persons, many of them squatters, had made their homes on the site. The Chase house, built in 1850, is still standing. The first ferries to San Francisco were started in 1850.

In 1851 Horace W. Carpentier bought a townsite in what is now downtown Oakland and incorporated it as a town, with himself as mayor. In 1852 he had it chartered as a city, after having acquired the entime waterfront in exchange for building three small wharves and a frame schoolhouse. It was not until 1910 that his heirs finally waived title to their property in exchange for long term leases.

Until 1898 the present Lake Merrittt the largest artificial salt water late in the world, was a marshy tidal basin. It was then reconstructed and surrounded by Peralta Park, reclaimed from the mud flats, and a wild fowl sanctuary and bird banding station were established by the United States Biological Survey at one end of the lake.

Among the famous names associated with Oakland's past is that of Jack London, who wrote his earliest stories in the First and Last Chance Saloon on the waterfront—still an authentic survival of the old time western bar. In Oakland, also, Joaquin Miller lived from 1886 until his death in 1913, building a series of cottages for himself, his family and guests at "The Hights" (the spelling is Miller's own). Here are planted 75,000 eucaplytus saplings, now a huge wood, and built monuments to General Fremont, Robert Browning and Moses. Edwin Markham taught school in Oakland; Ina Coolbrith was librarian of the public library and George Sterling the poet worked there for 15 years as a clerk in his uncle's real estate office.

Next: Marysville.

CAMPTONVILLE PERSONALS

CAMPTONVILLE, Jan. 4. — Dr. Alva Pettit, wife and son left Saturday for Oakland to spend a few days visiting their old home there.

James A. Milner and son Jimmie left Saturday for Oakland after the boy spent his holidays visiting his father's home here.

Jack Kohler arrived Sunday from San Francisco enroute to his ranch at Gales Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Kessler and son David of Southern California spent a few days of the holidays visiting her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Calvin.

Dale Percy and family of Grass Valley spent the New Years holiday visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Percy of this place.

Jack Williams returned to Grass Valley Sunday where he will resume his studies at the Grass Valley high school after spending the holidays at his home here.

In World War I only one American night bombing squadron saw action before the armistice.

The East-West football game has been staged in San Francisco for the past 18 years.

CRITICISM OF WESTERN ATTACK IS ANSWERED

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

(In the Christian Science Monitor)

This week's senatorial attack on the wisdom of the great cross channel invasion came as no surprise to American war leaders. On the contrary they had invited the invasion issue out into public debate by a series of statements asking the public to prepare itself for the expected cost of the biggest single operation that American arms will probably ever undertake in this war.

When the final commitment to the undertaking was made at Teheran, the Americans there knew perfectly well that the course of wisdom was to prepare the American public for what was coming and to get the whole thing threshed out in the open well in advance of the event, so that when the time came the country would be mentally and morally steeled to the ordeal.

Thus there was, if anything, relief when the first attack took the form of a charge that Britain was dodging its fair share of the burden because Britain would undoubtedly provide less than a full half of the total number of men involved. This was an easy one to answer. These answers, for the benefit of anyone in doubt, are as follows:

The British Empire looks very big on the map, but the part of its population which can be used in the war is far smaller than is often appreciated. The actual British population, that is, the white population of European stock, numbers only about 65 millions. Of these, 20 millions are scattered over the vast sparsely inhabited areas of the Dominions. Their war effort is aided to some extent by Indians and African natives. But in general the 65 millions of European stock provide the manpower reservoir of the British forces. That means that they have just about half the available manpower the United States has. And in the British Isles themselves, they only have 45 millions or about a third of the American population.

With that smaller population, Britain has from the beginning, and still is, carrying more than half of the burden of the air attack on Germany, although the American Air Forces are taking over an increasing share. Also, with that smaller population Britain has consistently and still is carrying the larger part of the burden of war in the Mediterranean. And America's share on that front is decreasing not increasing.

Thus the implication that fewer British troops in the actual Channel invasion will mean any shirking of British responsibility is entirely unfair and overlooks, among other things, the fact that at no time through the Tunisian, Sicilian and Italian campaigns have American forces equalled the numbers of the British committed to battle.

There is also the implication from responsible quarters that while there will undoubtedly be fewer British troops moving across the Channel, those fewer British troops are likely to spearhead more than half of the thrusts. The troops with most battle experience and training will be called on to make the initial landings. There are more British troops in Europe with battle experience than Americans. Hence the significance of total numbers involved finally loses all significance.

All of these considerations are so apparent that there is no serious concern about criticism on such grounds, and if criticism of the plan is limited to such points there will be less public reluctance to overcome than was expected. What will be more difficult perhaps will be questioning as to the necessity of the operation at all. The answers to that are tied up in military secrecy. They involve questions both of Russia's and China's ability to sustain protraction of the war.

To disclose the full reasons why the defeat of Germany must be sought with the greatest possible speed and why postponing the invasion or seeking German defeat through gradual pressure all around the circle without the costly frontal attack would involve publishing information which probably would not be any news to the enemy, but which is not within the exclusive right of the American government to release.

The general facts are, of course, well known. No nation can sustain indefinitely the losses and the strain involved in such operations as those Russia is now undertaking. They are being undertaken on the assumption that the invasion will take place and that Hitler can be defeated in 1944. Remove that assumption and the whole plan for the defeat of Germany must be entirely recast. And such recasting of the European plan would remove the reasons which have kept the Chinese going as long as they have.

DAMAGE SUIT FILED

Suit has been filed by Marie Odman against Otto Hendrickson and his wife, Emma H. Hendrickson for damages of $10,719.

The plaintiff alleges that she was sitting in her parked car on Highway 40 between Kingvale and the Fox Farms on December 20th, 1941, when the defendants driving in a negligent manner ran into her car. She states that medical care and repairs to the car have cost her $719 and asks $10,000 exemplary damages. Attorney for the plaintiff is L. DeWitt Spark of Roseville, Placer County.

The native home of the Angora goat is in the district of Angora in Asia Minor.

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WANTED $50.00 GOLD PIECE
Will pay $100.00 up, depending on variety and condition of coin. Also other pioneer gold coins.
L. E. SHEROW
P. O. Box 2 Nevada City
9-27-7p

I WILL PAY $1 Each For 1909 Indian head cents with letter "S" below wreath and 1909 Lincoln head cents with letter "S" below date and initials "VDB" near lower edge on reverse. Also want gold dollars, $2.50 and $3 pieces. Box 2, Nevada City. 9-277p

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For a small charge shirts and dresses in the thrift bundle will be ironed.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
400 Broad Street
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FRANK G. FINNEGAN
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Telephone 273

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The Holmes Funeral Home service is priced within the means of all. Ambulance service at all hours.
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S. F. TOBIAS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
214 Neal St., Grass Valley
Office Hours: 12-3 and 7-8
Phone: Office 429. Residence 1042

DANIEL L. HIRSCH, M. D
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NEVADA CITY

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WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB
Regular meetings the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month, at the Grammar School Auditorium. 2:30 p. m.
MRS. BERYL ROBINSON, Pres.
MRS. MARGARET WELLS, Sec.

NEVADA CITY LODGE, No. 518
B. P. O. ELKS
Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in Elks Home, Pine St. Phone 108.
Visitinw Elks welcome.
W. L. TAMBLYN,
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HYDRAULIC PARLOR NO. 56,
N. S. G. W.
Meets every Tuesday evening at Pythian Castle, 232 Broad Street
Visiting Native Sons welcome.
GERALD D. PEARD, Pres.
DR. C. W. CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec'y

OUSTOMAH LODGE,
No. 16, I. O. O. F.
Meets ever Tuesday evening at 7:30, Odd Fellows Hall.
CHESTER PETERSON, N. G.
JONOTHAN PASCOE, Rec. Sec'y.
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SEE ME SEE BETTER
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Lawn Mowers, Locks, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Electric Irons, Stoves, in short almost anything that is used around the house or the yard, we can repair.
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BEER WINES, LIQUORS
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THE NUGGET

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Christian Science Society of Nevada City holds services every Sunday at their church, 114 Boulder Street at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

A Wednesday evening testimonial meeting is held on the first Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

Our reading room at 117 Broad Street is open every day except Sundays and holidays from 2 to 4 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend our services and visit the reading room.

"The bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world." These words from John comprise the Golden Text to be used Sunday, January 9, in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, zranches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. The subject of the Lesson-Sermon will be "Sacrament."

Included among the Scriptural selections will be "And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples and said. Take eat; this is my body," (Matt. 26:26.)

The following passage from the Christian Science textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will also be included: "The true sense is spiritually lost, if the sacrament is confined to the use of bread and wine. Jesus prayed; he withdrew from the material senses to refresh his heart with brighter, with spiritual views." (p. 32.)

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school at 10 a. m B.ring the children. We have classes for all ages. Preaching service at 11 a. m. Organ prelude by Mrs. Chas. Kitts. Introit choir. Violin solo, Miss Helen Butz. Anthem, choir. Sermon "Open Windows for 1944." This is a special sermon for the friends. Young People's meeting at 6 p. m. in the churc parlors. Preaching service at 7 p. m. Song service for ten minutes led by Parker Borgfeldt. Flute solo, Parker Borgfeldt. Sermon "The Open Door". This too is a special sermon for the new year.

Week events: Bible study and prayer hour Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Study the 18th chapter of St. John's Gospel. Bring your Bibles. The WSCS will meet Wednesday at 11 a. m. for a business meeting and at 12:30 p. m. a pot luck luncheon and a fine program in the afternoon. All members and friends invited. This is the first meeting of the new year and the president desires a full attendance.

MOKELUMNE HILL MINE YIELDS 610 POUND CRYSTAL

The following article regarding crystal mining in Calaveras County appears in the December issue of the California Mining Journal:

F. H. Kinck, John Vecanda and Nick Bullin, all of Stockton. who have leased the Calaveras Crystal Mine from R. P. Davis of Los Angeles, report the finding of a 610 pound commercial crystal. This is the largest find in the west since the present war revived the industry, states Mervin Porteous, superintendent of the mine, located in Chili Gulch, on the J. J. McSorley ranch, two miles south of Mokelumne Hill on State Highway 49.

The crystals in the Calaveras mine are found in an old gravel channel, which is worked through an 800-foot tunnel. Since operations started over a year ago the mine has produced a good many commercial crytals from ten pounds up to the big one now reported.

On the same property is also located the Rough Diamond Crystal Mine, operated by E. C. Setzer of South Pasadena. These mines were both worked for gold until 1887 when crystals were discovered. Twelce tons were mined during that year.

At one time John McSorley shipped $30,000 worth of high grade crystal to Tiffany's in New York. From choice pieces the New York stone cutters made replicas of the crown jewels and gave them to McSorley. He now has them among his mineral treasures. Most of them are white but he has a blue and yellow one. The latter was found on his ranch but the former is imported.

Mrs. America is reaping the benefit of the fairly high level of supplies of canned green, or wax, beans at the present time. That's why point values were removed from all sized cans of green or wax beans for January. And with the exception of frozen corn, peas and lima beans, all frozen vegetables may be bought this month without green ration stamps.

Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

CALIFORNIA'S ONLY STATEWIDE BANK

Condensed Statement of Condition December 31, 1943

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank		$ 466,559,087.88
Due from Banks		265,533,557.09
TOTAL CASH	$ 732,092,644.97	
Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies		1,844,553,585.77
State, County and Municipal Bonds		187,977,384.12
Other Bonds and Securities		59,181,752.01
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		3,720,000.00
Loans and Discounts		810,660,642.03
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable		10,472,722.41
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults		25,883,704.80
Other Real Estate Owned		1,363,820.75
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills		20,898,072.78
Other Resources		1,108,545.34
TOTAL RESOURCES		$3,697,912,674.78

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS:		
Demand	$2,261,274,250.67	
Savings and Time	1,236,878,959.20	$3,498,153,209.87
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		21,228,216.77
Reserve for Interest Received in Advance		3,596,859.63
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, etc.		8,549,603.00
Capital:		
Common (4,000,000 Shares)	$ 50,000,000.00	
Preferred (405,146 Shares)*	8,102,920.00	
Surplus	75,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	12,051,167.67	
Reserve for War Contingencies, etc.	13,919,040.87	
Other Reserves	3,209,332.32	
Reserve for Increase of Common Capital	3,897,080.00	
Preferred Stock Retirement Fund	205,453.85	
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS		166,384,994.51
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$3,697,912,674.78

*Issued at $50 ($20 Capital—$30 Surplus), Annual Dividend $2. Preferred to ...ant of and retirable at issue price and accrued dividends.
This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office.

MAIN OFFICES IN TWO RESERVE CITIES OF CALIFORNIA
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Branches throughout California united for strength and service

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In Time of Bereavement —

you need have no worry as to arrangements for the last tribute and the funeral services for your loved one. We are trained and equipped to care for every detail. There is an air of peace and serenity in every service held in our little chapel.

HOOPER & WEAVER
MORTICIANS — AMBULANCE SERVICE
246 Church Street Grass Valley Telephone 364

COST OF LIVING UP 26 PCT.

According to figures issued by the Bureau of Labor Statics the cost of living for the average wage earner and low-salaried worker rose from a level of 100 in August 1939 to 119 in May 1942, when the OPA was empowered to control prices at the retail level.

In the 19 months since that dare the rise has been an additional 7.0 per cent—but the record is encouraging, The major portion of this later increase in the cost of living —to be precise, three fourths—was attributable to an inability to stabilize food prices, principally in the field of fresh fruits and vegetables where prices rose 58 per cent between September 1942 and May 1943 and accounted for three fifths of the increase in the cost of living during that period.

The subsidy program — coupled with new controls on the retail price of fresh vegetables and fruits—brought reductions in the cost of living during June, July, and August of 1943. In September and October there were slight rises, principally due to the cost of clothing. In November a slight drop took place in the national average.

The price of food today is at the same level as last March, and the cost of living—based on quotations recorded by shoppers all over the nation on the 400 items that determine monthly expenses of the average family—is at the same level as prevailed in April. Some items are up, some are down.

Since 40 per cent of the average pay envelope goes for food, it has always been apparent that food costs represent the most strategic point in the levee holding back inflation.

On November 15, for example, total average food costs were 46.8 per cent higher in the United States than in August 1939.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AIDS SPREAD THIN

By LEONE BAXTER

By observation if not experience, Mr. and Mrs. America learned in the year just past that hospital facilities are few, the civilian doctor supply is dwindling and nurses have transferred their ministrations, in the main, to the nation's war wounded.

The hospitals of the country admitted a million more civilian patients to their wards in 1943 than in the previous year, simply because of great labor migrations, boom town conditions in many localities and overloaded health facilities everywhere.

And from three battle fronts and all the seas between, the wounded arrived home for hospitalization in ever-increasing numbers last year. The drain of hospital space, the pressure of work on available nurses reached a point months ago where the only solution was to spread the already attenuated health services even thinner, and to eliminate many.

Thousands upon thousands of patients will have to be cared for at home until new nurses are trained. The supply has dropped that low, According to federal sources, the enormous need can be met only by putting into immediate training at least 115,000 Cadet Nurses. Unfortunately, training facilities are so limited that little more than half that number actually can be accommodated. so the government—backed enrollment drive will seek to enlist only 65,000.

One of the chief obstacles placed in the way of proper care for wounded service men as well as sick civilians comes from an odd and unsuspected sourse — from parents who have a common, old-fashioned misconception that nursing is an improper career for their daughters.

To meet that objection, the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps is launching a new campaign for enrollment that does not stop at painting the pitifully true picture of injured young American fighters who will have their chance to live only at the hands of equally patriotic American girls and women. It is publicising as well the new, high standards of the corps and offering a free "career training" program that does not end with the war. It is drawing frank comparisons of the nursing profession with the many war jobs for women, and proving it offers far more in personal satisfaction and lasting rewards.

Throughout this year, intensive efforts will be made to recruit the critically needed nurses, who, after training 24 to 30 months will be ready to save lives and serve their country. Until that time, overworked doctors and nurses will continue to do the best they can, and America will pay at home and on the battle fronts for its blind unpreparedness in one more field.

Corporal Carl J. Tobiassen of the U. S. Marines is now athletic director at the Marine Corps rifle range at Camp Matthews, near San Diego, California.

Sa. Agnes Guild Plans Work For 1944

St. Agnes Guild of Trinity Church is holding its first meeting of the new year at the home of Mrs. C. E. Parsons. The new officers for 1944 will take over their posts, namely Mrs. C. E. Parsons, president, re-elected. Mrs. Lee Michell, vice presidnt, Mrs. R. V. Champie, treasurer, re-elected, and Mrs. Mark Edmonds, vice president. The ladies are planning a busy year which will include their regular parish and diocesan work and aid in the work to complete repairing the church made necessary by the fire which damaged it so greatly.

NAVY GENEROUS IN AID TO WAR CHEST DRIVE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6—Officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy units afloat and in foreign stations have made contributions totalling $21,022.70 to the National War Fund, Ralph T. Fisher, president of the California War Chest, has announced, following receipt of a report from fund headquarters.

"Gifts from Navy men to the National War Fund have been made without any solicitation or the provision of any printed material concerning the National War Fund," Fisher declared. "These contributions are the direct result of a memorandum from the under-secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal informing Navy men all over the world that such a campaign has been in progress."

Fisher explained that the National War Fund organized the nation-wide War Chest campaign recently completed on behalf of 17 war-related causes. The California War Chest, he added, is the state unit of the National War Fund.

Included in the Navy contribution were two treasury checks totalling $1,968.61, representing subscriptions of personnel stationed at the Navy Operating Base at Oran. One ship with a New York address has contributed five money orders for $100 each, while another operating under a San Francisco fleet address has sent in $379. A submarine squadron "address unknown", has contributed $500. Personnel at a Naval Air Station in Alaska donated a total of $982.50.

Letters enclosing contributions from men in the armed forces emphasize the fact that War Chest gifts are as important to the building of morale as they are for the direct service they render, Fisher said.

Dry lakes more than 100 miles long and 25 miles wide are found in Northern Nevada.

Viticulture is the science of grape culture; enology is the science of wine making.

* * * * * * *

Do you feel "left out of it"?

ARE YOU missing the chance to share in this war—missing an experience you'd value all your life?

Right now, in the WAC, you could be doing a vital Army job. You could be getting valuable training, meeting new people, seeing new places while serving your country.

More WACS are needed at once. Get full details about eligibility, training, pay, the jobs Wacs do, how they live. Go to the nearest U. S. Army Recruiting Station. (Your local post office will give you the aldress.) Or write: The Adjutant General, Room 4415, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Do it today!

* * * * * * *

S. F. CHAMBER OPPOSES LEASE OF MINE LANDS

Strenuous opposition to federal bureau trends in regard to the handling of public lands for mining development is expressed in a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on recommendation of its mining committee, according to an announcement made today.

The chamber also reaffirms its stand in behalf of private enterprise, contending "that the experience of nearly a century has demonstrated the soundness of our present mineral land laws as applied to the location and patenting of such of those lands as are or may be found to be valuable for their metal content."

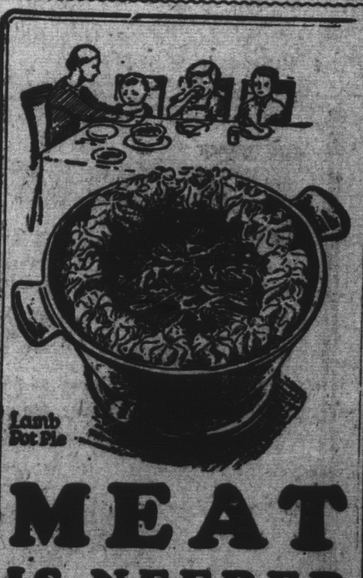
Action by the chamber crystallizes its position as a result of reports that the secretary of the interior has been planning radical changes in the methods of handling federal public lands. It also brings to public attention the fact that the general land office has been protesting all applications for mineral patents on the basis of an apparent general policy differing from that which has been a factor encouraging development of the nation's mineral resources for scores of years. The mining industry has made a major contribution to the war effort, it is claimed, and the fundamentals on which its productiveness has been based should not be altered now.

All members of the California delegation in congress are being familiarized with the chamber's action in the matter. Other organizations are being requested to endorse the position of the San Francisco organization and publications throughout the United States are being supplied information on the subject.

Perhaps you've heard that some types of shoes are to be sold ration free during a certain period. Here are the details. Between January 17 and 29, shoe dealers will be allowed to sell a certain percentage of their stocks of women's shoes at $3 or less a pair without requiring a ration stamp. This will cover largely novelty types which have not moved from dealers' stocks because of a general reductance by women to spend precious shoe stamps for this kind of footwear. If the shoes cost more than $3, however, a ration stamp must be collected.

Nearly 350,000 pictorial letterheads have been distributed free to servicemen in San Francisco, through hotels and service agencies.

Willows, County Seat of Glenn County, was named after a clump of willows which once was a landmark between the Sacramento river and the foothills.



MEAT IS NEEDED even when budget is limited

Keystone Market

DAVE RICHARDS, Prop.
213 Commercial Street
Phone 67 Nevada City

We supply our patrons with the meat from the best cattle, sheep and hogs that money can buy. We have built our reputation on service and quality and reasonable prices. Ask your neighbors about us. They will tell you.

WITH OUR BOYS IN GLOBAL WAR

Malcolm Nobs—

Malcolm Nobs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nobs of Grass Valley, is home on furlough from Alaska.

Gordon Foreman—

Gordon Foreman son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Foreman, who is in radio work with the U. S. forces in Hawaii writes home he is finding life more interesting. He was given addresses of an aunt and cousins of Mrs. Ed Martine and has called on them and expects to have a most enjoyable time.

Warren Smith—

Warren Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leland Smith has been transferred from Monterey to Camp Roberts. He is in an artillery division now.

Dahl Larsen—

Deputy Sheriff and Mrs. Carl Larsen received a letter from their son, Dahl Larsen, during the past week end, from the South Pacific. He was quite happy to get two letters from his parents and one from his Aunt Edna, these being the first messages from his family in a month. Many letters and packages have been sent him but do not seem to catch up with him in his travels. He stated he would be happy to be home Christmas and enjoy that fruit cake his mother always makes for him. He has seen very few boys from California in camp nearly all of them coming from the eastern and southern states. He met a son of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Douglass, twice while he was in New Caledonia and thought he was still somewhere in "this neck of the woods." indicating where he, Larsen is stationed. He stated all of his pals, he had trained with, had left camp so he just walked around greeting the new ones he has met recently. Only one boy he knew in his first camp in California is still near him. Dahl asks his folks to say hello to all the boys at home as he thinks of them often and all the swell times they had together. Dahl left Nevada City April 14 last year with the largest group to leave the county, there being over 80 in the two busses. He went to Camp Cook first. Larsen has been transferred from infantry and is now signed up with Co. C Combat Engineers. He would be glad to receive letters from his friends and his new address is .Dahl Larsen, A. S. N., 39413967, C Co. 75th Combat Engineers, B. N. APO 716, % Postmaster, San Francisco, California. A later message indicates young Larsen is on his way to another camp.

Mrs. Dorothy Gwin is in Salt Lake City called there by the sudden death of her brother. Mrs. Gwin will remain in Salt Lake for some time with relatives. Her son John is staying at the Guerdon Ellis home during his mother's absence.

Personal

Miss Mary McCarthy now employed with the Crocker National Bank in San Francisco left here Monday after enjoying the holidays visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leland Smith and family. Miss Betty Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith also left Monday for Los Angeles to resume her studies after spending the holidays at home.

Ellsworth Foley was visiting his father, James F. Colley, over the holidays returning early in the week to his home in Tudor.

Local friends have received Christmas greetings from Roy Swift well known assayer of Nevada City and Grass Valley. He is now an instructor in the University of Alaska. He has many friends in the twin cities.

Mrs. Ellen Barnes of San Francisco is spending some time here visiting with her sister, Mrs. Theodore Nelson, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers and Mrs. Grace Morrison returned Monday from a several day visit in Lomita Park, and San Bruno. Mrs. Myers enjoyed a reunion with her three sisters and families.

Mr. and Mrs. Von Seidlitz of Hayward are spending some time in their home on the Grace mine road. The recent heavy wind storm disrupted equipment and buildings at the steel mill in the bay region where Von Seidlitz was employed and they are here awaiting repairs.

GIRDLER URGES RETURN TO FUNDAMENTALS

Industrial peace and cooperation between industry and labor is one of the prime requisites of prosperity in the postwar period, and class conflict "would prove disastrous", according to T. M. Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation and of the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation.

Speaking in New York Mr. Girdler named as the four cornerstones upon which industrial peace may be built: (1) Recognition of the principle of collective bargaining; (2) recognition of the right of employees to join or not to join any labor organization; (3) scrapping of the "class conflict" idea in labor management relations and recognition that cooperation between men and management naturally follows mutual understanding of each other's problems; (4) incentive for investment and work—a fair return for venture capital, and fair wages for employees.

Girdler said that "whatever may have been their virtues or faults in the past," both industry and labor must examine carefully the program for the future. We can plan now for the same wartime teamwork between the two after the war, he maintained, but there is still lacking a clarification on many points of government policy.

"We need the development of a sound labor policy, and of a sound tax policy," he said. "of policies governing terminations of war contracts the disposal of government-owned plants, and the ending of war time controls and restrictions."

No businessman in his right mind expects to make a large profit out of war, Girdler declared.

EMPLOYMENT BOARD HAS 451 MILLION FUND

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 6.—California's new employment stabilization commission, appointed only four months ago by Governor Earl Warren, wound up the year 1943 with $451,000,000 in this state's unemployment trust fund — a sum the commission is husbanding carefully in anticipation of postwar unemployment insurance payments.

Although the new commission has had only four months operating experience, its members—Homer W. Buckley, chairman; Edgar E. Lampton, vice chairman; Michael B. Kunz, T. H. Mugford and James G. Bryant—have in a short space of time resolved many of the trying problems connected with unemployment insurance collections and disbursements, and are on the road to solutions of other problems which have annoyed employer and employe alike since inauguration of the system in 1936.

During the past year, $165,000,000 was added to the unemployment trust fund, plus nearly $7,000,000 interest.

Most important problem confronting the commission at the present time is the question of whether or not the fund is adequate to meet the anticipated demand for unemployment insurance immediately after the war.

Shortly after its appointment, the new commission inaugurated surveys to determine the answer to this question as accurately as possible, and these surveys are continuing at the present time.

The new commission lost no time in tackling other matters important to the successful administration of an unemployment insurance program. Immediately after appointment, representatives of business, industry, labor and the public sat down with the commission and discussed their problems on many occasions.

As a result of these conferences, the commission is now proposing a new procedure which will relieve employers of sending thousands of separation notices to the department. It is expected that this new procedure will be in effect early in 1944.

In addition, the commission met with interim committees from both the state senate and assembly, and discussed probable changes in the unemployment insurance act. These meetings will continue throughout 1944.

Immediately after appointment, the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, composed of Buckley, Lampton and Kunz, found a huge backlog of cases on which action was awaited. In the four months the appeals board has acted in that capacity, in addition to its other duties as members of the stabilization commission, a total of 367 benefit appeal cases have been decided.

Despite a substantial cut in the operating budget of the Department of Unemployment, for which the commission is the administrative authority—a cut made by the social security board—the department has managed to collect and record wage records totaling some 3,500,000 each quarter. It is on these wage records that future unemployment insurance payments will be based.

BORN

MOONEY—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, January 3, 1944, to Corporal and Mrs. Rex Mooney of Camp Beale, a son.

OLSON—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, January 2, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Olson, a son.

CHAPMAN—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, December 30, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Chapman, a son.

STODDARD—In Nevada City, Nevada County, January 1, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stoddard of Dobbins, Yuba County, a daughter.

EVANS—In Nevada City, Nevada County, January 2, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. Lee R. Evans, a daughter.

HAUBER — In Nevada City, Nevada County, January 2, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Hauber of Camp Beale, a son.

LARSEN—In Nevada City, Nevada County, January 3, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Larsen of Grass Valley, a son.

GALLEZ—In Nevada City, Nevada County, January 1, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gallez of Grass Valley, a daughter.

CALIFORNIA MUST FIGHT TO KEEP INDUSTRY GAINS

By CLEM WHITAKER

If California wants its rightful place in the sun, industrially, when this war is done, California must fight for it—and the fight must be won in the hard-boiled halls of politics, rather than by old-fashioned, straight forward methods of competition.

That conclusion, half formed as a result of the east's growing opposition to the program of industrialization in the west, has become inescapable since the action of War Production Board Director Donald M. Nelson in repecting a proposal that at least one West Coast representative be given a place on the WPB Steel Industry Advisory Board.

The steel industry, of course, must be the base of any permanent heavy industry program in the west—and the action of the WPB in refusing recognition to the West Coast, taken in conjunction with the recent decision of War Production Board officials against launching the proposed huge new steel plant at Geneva, Utah, is the tip-off that eastern industrialists are out-pressuring the west in the nation's capital.

The tremendous contribution that the west in general—and California in particular—has made, and is making in winning the war in the heavy industry field has brought this state to either No. 1 or No. 2 position among all the industrial states of the nation. But that, instead of winning us friends and recognition in Washington, seems to have had the opposite effect; it has alarmed eastern industrialists, with their heavy investments in eastern industries, and there is a determined drive on to strip this state and the west, of their new industries when peace comes.

The political significance of this economic struggle between the old east and the new west—if the west is in a fighting mood, and determined to hold and extend its gains—will be sharply avident in both the Republican and Democratic national conventions. For about the only way that California can be assured of fair treatment in the national industrial picture is to put the various candidates for president (and lesser offices) on record while they are still candidates, and in vital need of California's votes in the political conventions and the elections to follow.

Politically, this state is now one of the "big five" with the power to make its influence felt even against New York and Pennsylvania and Illinois, if California representatives recognize that the state's industrial development is dependent on a judicious use of its political proxies. But thus far California and the west have had little or no recognition in the president's cabinet or in other key posts in Washington—and they can't expect that recognition until they are willing to conduct a vigorous fight to get it.

To win industrial dominance, no matter how much we may be entitled to it, we must win political recognition. And the sooner we realize that the sooner we will have a chance of measuring up to our great destiny.

FORMER GRASS VALLEYAN INJURED

Loyle Freeman of Grass Valley has received the news that his cousin, Stanley Woolcock, former resident of Grass Valley, is in the Sacramento Hospital, suffering from critical injuries in an auto accident New Years Eve. Injuries include a fractured skull and a broken rib which may have punctured a lung, Freeman learned.

Woolcock was an active member of the American Legion Post here and has a mide acquaintance among Nevada County people.

DEATH

GASSAWAY—In Nevada City, Nevada County, January 4, 1944, Seth Lyon Gassaway, brother of Miss Emma Gassaway, Grass Valleey, Mrs. Clara Webber and Mrs. Alice Kinsman, both of Oakland, and Mrs. Annie Taplin of St. Helena, Napa County, a native of Penn Valley, Nevada County, aged 83 years. Funeral services were held in Grass Valley January 6, 1944. Interment was in the Rough and Ready Cemetery.

None of the 50,000 bathtubs for which the WPB has approved production with critical materials will be available for purchase by Mrs. America. All which will be produced are to be released for war housing and other construction projects with authorized preference rationing. No bathtubs have been turned out since June, 1942. Meantime principal producing plants have been engaged in war work.

FOOD INDUSTRY MAKES VAST DIET CHANGES

About the only fresh fruit our grandparents had all winter when they were youngsters were apples stored away in the vegetable cellar, which was sometimes a little distance from the house. By spring, the apples were apt to be pretty soft and shriveled.

An orange was a Christmas delicacy, often put in the toe of the children's Christmas stocking. A banana was a delicacy. Grapefruit was unheard of.

Grandma probably grew some parsley or some chives in the window box for something green for savor during the white winter months.

Modern refrigeration, green-housing, transportation, quick freezing, and dehydration and other techniques and developments of the food industry have changed all this.

It is almost true that there is no time of year when any fruit or vegetable is "out of season." Now most Americans have orange juice for breakfast. Probably strawberries in January will soon be as common as green corn in August.

What cannot be bought fresh can now be bought ready cooked full of vitamins and minerals and succulent as on the day it was preserved.

No longer is it necessary for everyone, poor or rich, to search for the first dandelion shoots of the spring to make up for dietary deficiencies through the long winter. Green and fresh foods all year 'round make it unnecessary.

This is an example of the American standard of living that is being maintained and tremendously improved even in wartime, by the food industry.

And while on the subject of household equipment, homemakers can't give stoves too much care these days. They should be kept clean and free from rust, and minor repairs should be made before they get worse. It's up to householders with usable stoves to keep them in the best working order so that the few new stoves available can be rationed to people who are without. Of course, they get first call on stove rationing certificates.

Major earthquakes occur only in restricted areas on the earth, most of them close to continental margins.

Alfalfa is the most important legume grown for hay in the United States.

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